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Tuesday, 9th.....	23,100
Wednesday, 10th.....	22,900
Thursday, 11th.....	22,900
Friday, 12th.....	24,100
Saturday, 13th.....	23,620
Total.....	139,620

Daily Average for Week.....23,270

Daily Average last week.....21,842

Daily Average week before.....19,516

Daily Average week before.....18,708

Daily Average week before.....17,042

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of Third and Jefferson streets, and Louisville
Book Co., 224 Fourth avenue.
ST. LOUIS—Union News Company, Union Depot.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Riggs House, Ebbitt
House and Willard's Hotel.

Mr. Bryan is desperate; the man always
is who is going down the second time.

The Democratic managers in some States
look more to Boss Croker than to the national
committee.

Mr. Bryan thinks the soldiers would be
better off than the civilians. And some
statesmen would be silent than talking.

Republican spellbinders are not making
all the votes for McKinley and Roosevelt.
Some of the speakers of the other side are
helping.

After Mr. Bryan had got through smug-
gling all the corporations in the country,
how much prosperity or business would
there be?

The Bryan reached its climax two
weeks ago, but this fact should encourage
Republicans to put forth the most strenuous
efforts.

"Bryan's speeches making many votes for
the ticket," reads a flaming headline in an
exchange. They certainly are for the Re-
publican ticket.

Mr. Bryan is making Bryanism the para-
mount issue by his daily speeches. At the
same time he is making his defeat more
certain the more he talks.

The Republican who will see that the
neighbors who are Republicans are in-
structed how to correctly mark a ballot is
rendering his party excellent service.

No better proof of McKinley prosperity
could be furnished than the enormous re-
duction in the number and amount of real-
estate mortgages in the third year of his
administration.

When Mr. Bryan tells veterans that they
can trust their interests to the representa-
tives of the South he forgets that they
voted almost to a man against the disabil-
ity pension law of 1890.

So Candidate Stevenson is to speak in
Indiana. Will he attribute to Lincoln, as
he did in his magazine article, a letter
which was written three years after his
death by a spiritualistic medium?

So the Goebel law stands in Kentucky be-
cause the Democrats in the Legislature
cannot agree to its modification! This
makes the calling of the Legislature to re-
peal or modify it a political blunder.

"The Democratic party is for the free
coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1,
without waiting for the aid or consent of
any other nation," was Mr. Bryan's decla-
ration at Ann Arbor, Mich., Thursday.

In its reckless handling of the real-estate
mortgage question the Sentinel shows less
sense than the man who blows into a gun
thinking it not loaded. When one barrel
goes off the Sentinel blows into the other.

Mr. McKinley's overwhelming victory in
1896 was due in part to the disgust and
alarm caused by Bryan's speeches in bring-
ing out a large vote. The same cause is
likely to produce the same effect this year.

Prominent German-Americans resent Mr.
Bryan's statement that they came to the
United States to escape militarism. They
say Germans are brave, martial and pa-
triotic, and not fugitives from military
service.

The conditions attending the acceptance of
the operators' offer seem reasonable. They
are that the 10 per cent. increase shall hold
for six months and that the sliding scale
be abolished. If the 10 per cent. offer was
made in good faith the operators should

be willing to pledge themselves that it
shall last at least six months, and the
sliding scale basis of wages is unjust and
should be abolished anyhow. Refusal of
these conditions by the operators will in-
crease public sympathy for the miners.

TAGGART A CROKER BEGGAR.

The New York Herald of Friday said that
Boss Croker has come to be regarded as the
man who is to furnish funds to carry all
the doubtful States and States which Demo-
cratic beggars regard as doubtful. It says
that reports have reached Mr. Croker that
California, Maryland, Delaware, West Vir-
ginia, Ohio and a few other States can be
carried for Bryan if funds are supplied,
and representatives from these States are
expected to arrive every minute. The first
name on the list of those waiting for Tam-
many money, as published by the Herald,
is "Thomas Taggart, of Indianapolis, who
is still at the Hoffman House waiting for
Mr. Croker to provide the snags for carry-
ing Indiana." Further on the Herald says:

As to Mr. Taggart, there is said to be no
chance for his getting anything but a good
time, but he hasn't given up yet. "We can
carry Indiana," he said yesterday. "If we
go about it properly. Everything is coming
our way. The workmen are against the
Republican party on the trust issue, and
the foreign voters are for Bryan because
they are against imperialism. I don't want
to give figures, but we can carry Indiana if
the work is done properly. It's a great
chance." Mr. Taggart expected to go home
yesterday, prepared to take the chance, but
he still is here.

This is the first time in the history of
the Democratic party that members of
committees of other States have openly
sought money for campaign purposes of
Tammany. When such men as Tilden and
Cleveland were the Democratic candidates
it was regarded as disreputable for Demo-
crats elsewhere to have fellowship with the
organization which stands for all that is
vicious, vile and corrupt in and out of po-
litics. Yet now it is known to newspapers
that Mayor Taggart is in New York solicit-
ing funds from Boss Croker, compared with
whom the deceased Boss Tweed was an in-
nocent in political crime. A large fund is
collected from the assessment of office-
holders by Tammany because the patronage
of the city that can be turned to po-
litical purposes is larger than that of the
United States. The New York World, now
supporting Bryan, declared not long since
that Tammany received from the vices and
crimes of New York city, as the price of
immunity at the hands of the police, \$1-
100,000 a year. This is a large sum of money
—large that, in spite of the prediction of
the Herald, it is probable that Mayor Tag-
gart may be repaid for his long entreaty
and waiting.

Mr. Taggart is now no more anxious for
the election of Mr. Bryan than he was four
years ago, when Dr. Van Vorhis charged
him with treachery to the cause of Mr.
Bryan. It is not for Bryan now that Mayor
Taggart cares; it is the Taggart regime of
which Mr. Kern, the Democratic candidate
for Governor, is the representative. The
regime has run its course in Indianapolis.
It has sucked the Indianapolis orange dry,
and it now aspires to get at the State and
pursue the same policy that to-day com-
pels the city controller to borrow money to
pay the city's current expenses. That en-
tire disregard for law designed to protect
the people against the vicious which has
characterized this city the past week would
then be extended to the State, and all its
charitable and penal institutions, now upon
a high plane of business management,
would be made asylums for the support of
the creatures of those who have "pulls."
As far as it is possible Mayor Taggart has
adopted Tammany methods in Indianapolis.
How much the gamblers paid the Taggart
machine for the immunity they enjoyed the
past week will never be known, but it is
reasonable to assume that the machine re-
ceived fair compensation from the men
whom it permitted to rob people. That the
little Tammany should implore the head of
Tammanyism for money to Tammanyize
Indiana is logical. The more States that
are Tammanyized the easier will be the
victory of Croker four years hence, when
Bryan will not be the candidate. But what
do the people of Indiana think of it? Do
they desire the Taggart regime in Indi-
anapolis elevated to the control of the State?

THE DREADEFUL JONES.

The Dreadful Jones is at it again. There
are many Joneses in the United States, and
quite a number of them are in politics, but
there is only one Dreadful Jones. Of
course, that means Chairman Jones, of the
Democratic national committee. Whether
he is doing anything at all that the chair-
man of a national committee ought to do
the Journal is not informed, though judg-
ing from what comes to light, his principal
occupation is chasing rainbows and mak-
ing absurd claims and prophecies. His
latest claim, given out at Democratic head-
quarters in Chicago, is that Bryan can be
elected without either New York, Ohio or
Illinois, while McKinley cannot. Possibly
Bryan could be elected without either of
these States if he should carry Vermont,
Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and several
others that he is equally certain not to
carry. Jones figures out 224 votes for
Bryan, but when asked to name the States
he said he had taken an oath that he
would not issue a statement of States.
Perhaps the oath was self-imposed or ex-
acted of him in remembrance of his ridicu-
lous statement in 1896. In October of
that year, when all the signs pointed to
the election of Mr. McKinley, Jones issued
a statement claiming thirty-six States as
certain for Bryan and conceding only nine
States to McKinley, of which two or three
were classed as doubtful. Not content
with claiming everything, Jones went into
detail and explained why it was that Bryan
was going to sweep the board. In one
State it was on account of the German
vote, in another because of the money
question, and in another because of Bryan's
speeches, etc. Indiana was claimed be-
cause of a "revolution in the gas belt." The
revolution proved to be a revelation. The
following table shows some of the States
claimed by Jones, with their predicted ma-
jorities for Bryan and their actual ma-
jorities for McKinley:

States.....	Bryan.....	McKinley.....
Ohio.....	25,000	27,497
Illinois.....	30,000	18,181
Michigan.....	30,000	26,588
Wisconsin.....	30,000	102,612
Iowa.....	20,000	55,352
Missouri.....	20,000	52,575

After the election Republicans were so
busy "hollering" and welcoming McKinley
property that they could not stop to
look at Jones's figures, and they soon be-
came ancient history. Now that they are
confronted with the actual figures, they
commenced claiming and prophesying
again, it is worth while to recall them to

show how national politics may look to an
Arkansas traveler who views them through
Bryan spectacles. The fact is, Jones's
prophecies are not worth as much as an
Arkansas dollar bill of the red-dog and
wildcat banking era. Really they are as
worthless as Mayor Taggart's predictions.
Why Jones should ever have been made
chairman of the Democratic national com-
mittee in the first place is a mystery, only
surpassed by that of his continuance dur-
ing a second term. He has never devel-
oped any executive ability in business, and
as a political leader and manager he has
been a dismal failure. He is continually
making "bad breaks" and himself and his
party ridiculous by his absurd claims and
prophecies. He scarcely ever opens his
mouth that he does not "put his foot in
it," and it takes about one-half of his time
to explain the mistakes he makes in the
other half. Jones's proper sphere is Arkan-
sas, and he is just about fit to represent
the Democracy of that State. Outside of
his proper habitat and environment he is
a political laughing stock. In a carnival
procession of political grotesqueries he
would easily take first prize.

GREAT AMERICANS.

The voting for candidates for admission to
the Hall of Fame in process of erection by
the New York University possesses some
points of interest. The idea of such a hall
originated with Miss Helen Gould, who
furnishes the funds for its erection and
maintenance as an annex to the univer-
sity. It is founded on the highest American
ideals. By the terms of the gift fifty dis-
tinguished Americans are to be represented
by appropriate tablets upon the comple-
tion of the building and five more are to
be added at the end of every five years
until the number of 150 is reached. It is a
condition of admission that the person
must have been a native-born American
and have been dead at least five years. The
voting was done by a committee of one
hundred prominent and representative men
from various parts of the country, and it
took at least a majority of the committee,
sixty-one, to decide in favor of a candidate.
Out of the 32 names submitted a majority
of the committee agreed on thirty, the bal-
loting lasting three days. The names sub-
mitted were of preachers and theologians,
scientists, engineers and architects, judges
and lawyers, musicians and artists, physi-
cians and surgeons, soldiers and sailors. As
might be expected George Washington
headed the list with ninety-seven votes,
three members of the committee, including
Governor Roosevelt, being absent and not
voting. Abraham Lincoln and Daniel Web-
ster followed with ninety-six votes each,
Benjamin Franklin with ninety-four and
General Grant with ninety-two. From this
the votes ran as low as fifty-one. Wash-
ington was the only soldier of the revolu-
tionary period selected, though several
others received some votes. General Grant
and Admiral Farragut represent the army
and navy of the civil war period, and Gen-
eral Robert E. Lee appropriately repre-
sents the Southern side, though he received
only sixty-nine votes against ninety-two
for Grant. Generals Sheridan, Thomas,
Albert S. Johnston and "Stonewall" Jack-
son each received some votes, but not near-
ly enough to elect them. The selection from
authors, scientists, lawyers and other
classes were all fitting. No choice was made
from engineers and architects, though
James B. Eads, a native of Indiana, re-
ceived forty-two votes, the highest num-
ber in that class. Neither was any choice
made from physicians and surgeons, Ben-
jamin Rush receiving forty-two votes, the
highest. General Winfield Scott, the hero
of the Mexican war, received only sixteen
votes. On the whole the selections made
by the committee accord pretty closely
with popular judgment, though the list
falls very far short of embracing all great
Americans. The name of Alexander Hamil-
ton, one of the greatest Americans, was
not submitted to the committee, probably
because he was not born in the United
States, but he was so distinctly and emi-
nently American that this point might
have been waived.

VERY INTERESTING.

"Whom the gods would destroy," etc.,
has a fresh illustration in the following
from the Sentinel of Saturday morning.
It says:

It is true, however, that the tax records,
in the office of the auditor of state, show
that the assessed value for taxation of
real and personal property in Indiana has
been increased \$43,232,364 by the tax of-
ficials, and it is an informal outrage. The
Journal knows very well that real estate
is reassessed every four years, the last
assessment being in 1896, and the re-
turns are finally "equalized," and es-
tablished by the State Board of Tax Com-
missioners. And what Governor Morton's
board did was to add \$43,232,364 to the
assessment for taxation of real and personal
property of the people.

Now, see what a plain tale puts this
down, "infernal outrage," and all, viz:
In 1891 the value of lands was appraised
and left by the state tax board at \$430-
186,112. In 1895 Governor Matthews's tax
board made the land appraisement \$435-
735,569, an increase of over \$400,000. In
1899 the land appraisement was lowered
to \$429,947,000. This was the year that
showed an increase in the value of the
property of the State of \$24,335,215, or a
total increase for the three years of over
\$43,232,364.

The Sentinel ought to "know enough
to know" that the State Tax Board has
nothing to do with personal property, ex-
cept that of railways and corporate prop-
erty. It doesn't seem to comprehend the
fact that the value of farm crops, live
stock, increased value of city and town
lots and the improvements on them, occa-
sioned by a wonderful period of pros-
perity, was the cause of this increased
valuation of over \$43,000,000 in the past
three years. The Journal said a few days
ago that it would be interesting to see
the Sentinel explain away the results of
this prosperity, and now we have a ful-
fillment of that prediction in the fore-
going extract from its editorial columns.

The matter of farm mortgages and sat-
isfactions, and the fact that there were
nearly \$10,000,000 more satisfactions in 1899
than there were in 1895 seems primary
enough to understand, but here is a more
simple proposition: decreasing the valua-
tion of farm lands some millions, and
yet an increase of over \$43,000,000 in prop-
erty valuations in three years. It is in-
teresting, and so is the Sentinel's explana-
tion.

The Journal takes no stock in charges of
wholesale corruption, intimidation or coer-
cion of voters on either side. Such allega-
tions are sensational and insulting alike
to those who are charged with crimes and

methods and those who are supposed to
be influenced by them. The man who will
sell his vote or allow himself to be intima-
dated or coerced in politics is as base as
he who does the buying or coercing, and in
either case it is a difficult and dangerous
game to play. There is no foundation
whatever for the charges of this kind
which the Democratic managers are mak-
ing, and they show a very poor opinion of
the average American voter.

The Democratic papers in this State have
been furnished with a paragraph declaring
that the consolidation of national banks in
the large cities of the East means the con-
trol of the money market. And this state-
ment is made in the face of the fact that
since March 14, this year, 323 new national
banks have been established with capital
from \$25,000 to \$50,000. There should be some
sort of punishment for such stupid lying as
is contained in the paragraph alluded to.

In order to vote in this State a person
must have resided in the State for six
months, in the township thirty days and in
the ward or precinct thirty days immedi-
ately preceding the election, and if a for-
eigner he must have resided in the United
States one year and have taken out his
"first papers." Any person removing from
one township to another or from one ward
or precinct to another between now and
election day loses his vote.

The Sentinel has frequently told the peo-
ple of this city that sufficient attention is
not given in the schools to such common
branches as arithmetic. Now that the Sen-
tinel insists that one is a larger quantity
than two in its contentions regarding the
mortgages of the State, the Journal is in-
clined to believe that the Sentinel makes a
good case against the neglect of the school
officials by its astounding ignorance.

A hundred years hence the descendants of
men who fought in the war with Spain
and in the Philippines will be banded to-
gether and wearing badges commemorative
of the patriotism and valor of their ances-
tors. It will not be so with the descend-
ants of the little Americans and Aguinal-
d-list sympathizers of to-day.

Governor Roosevelt was right when he
told his audience at Louisville that Bryan-
ism means Crokerism in New York, Alt-
geldism in Illinois and Goebelmism in Ken-
tucky. Everywhere it means everything
that is bad in American politics.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Overheard.
"Roosevelt is great, isn't he?"
"Great? Say, he's as great as Bryan thinks
he is."

Only a One-Sided Lip-Sideways.
"Indiana is considered a doubtful State,
isn't it?"
"Yes; doubtful for Bryan."

Where to Draw a Line.
"You want a full dinner-pail, don't you,
Dick?"
"Yes; but I don't want it full of Bryan soup."

The Power of Music.
"The Dwiglases are both quite deaf."
"Yes; Mrs. Dwiglase is deaf, and Dwiglase had
to set so near the orchestra that he got deaf,
too."

Along the Street.
For color scheme which helps life's plan,
And lends to daily toil a grace,
Just scan the bronze-red workmanman
With morning sunshine on his face.

The Campaign of Courtney.
"In my daily life I find I'm invariably polit-
e to a policeman."
"How does that happen?"
"Well, the policemen are invariably polite
to me."

INDIANA EDITORIAL NOTES.

This country shipped to South Africa
last year at least 15,000 horses, 62,000
mules and Webster Davis. The latter came
back—Madison Courier.

The President Mr. Bryan said in a speech
the other day that God is a Democrat.
Commenting upon this the Indianapolis
Sun says truthfully that Bryan is an ass,
and really that is about all there is to say
about it.

The bold Mr. Bryan never gets nearer
to the disfranchisement of North Caro-
lina colored voters than Oregon and the
Philippines. Any prospect of relief for
himself and his party would be very re-
mote.—Terre Haute Express.

It would have been quite as possible for
the Democrats to have put McKinley and
Roosevelt's electoral votes at 8 as at 88.
It will require the figures of state Ma-
cKinley and Roosevelt's electoral votes and
the first one will be a 2. Paste that pre-
diction in your hat.—New Albany Tribune.

Senator Tillman says the Pennsylvania
coal miners are "a lot of ignorant, poor
foreigners," and adds that he would rather
be a "Southern nigger" than one of them.
The senator has given the Pennsylvania
coal miners the credit of being the Demo-
cratic opinion of them.—Lafayette Courier.

A German editor has been sent to prison
for calling Emperor William a "poodle
prince." It is the law that is strict in the
United States that any man who says
"Lincoln was a poodle" would be sent to
prison for a year or more for repeated offenses
in the same line. It is an age forty
years ago.—Muncie News.

The expert mathematician of the Kokomo
Dispatch has figured out that the recrudescence
of Andrew Carnegie in Republican
politics will cost the party 1,000,000 votes.
He really is a mathematician, and he has
that, but without questioning the accuracy
of the Dispatch's lightning calculator, we
are inclined to believe that the Demo-
cratic party will lose a couple of millions
to spare.—Wabash Plain Dealer.

In 1888 Democrats were saying McKinley
had no backbone, that he was behind the
chairs when any man said war. He was a
jelly fish, a coward, etc. These same peo-
ple now howl about tyranny, Caesarism,
and stern and cruel despot. In their clamor
for democracy they have forgotten the
courage of a stern imperial despot. The
people of America have learned how to
estimate Democratic halfheartedness.—Warren
Review.

The banks of South Bend and Mishawaka
have given out the following information
in response to an inquiry: The total de-
posits in 1893 were \$1,300,455.32; in 1894,
\$1,174,749.12; in 1895, \$2,868,925.25; in 1896,
\$3,475,205.72; in 1897, \$3,475,205.72; in 1898,
\$3,475,205.72; in 1899, \$3,475,205.72; in
1900, \$3,475,205.72. Twelve manufacturing
establishments reported that whereas the
total assets of the banks in 1893 were \$3,475,
in 1894 they were \$3,475, in 1895 they were
\$3,475, in 1896 they were \$3,475, in 1897
they were \$3,475, in 1898 they were \$3,475,
in 1899 they were \$3,475, and in 1900 they
were \$3,475.—Terre Haute Tribune.

Mr. Bryan's statement made at Linton,
Ind., the other day that "God was a Demo-
crat," is putting the Almighty under a
company. It can hardly be conceived that
Richard Croker, collecting blackmail from
the sinks of infamy in New York, Senator
McKinley, and a sufficient number of Demo-
crats in one hand and a dagger in the
other, would with the blood of murdered

negroes, or Aguinaldo plotting the murder
of the former President, be associated with
Jehovah. But we have Bryan's
word for it and it is as true as hundreds of
other things that "God is a Democrat."
—Batesville Tribune.

POLITICAL WISDOM.

Gilbert Haven and the National Pro-
hibition Party.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:
It is the policy of the young men now at
the head of the Prohibition party to ignore
the fact that most of the founders of the
party abandoned it after a few years, being
convinced that prohibition could never be
obtained through any political party, much
less through a distinctively Prohibition
party. Among these was the late Bishop
Gilbert Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal
Church. Mr. Haven had a national reputa-
tion in the middle decades of this century
as a most able Abolitionist, and he was
one of the charter members of the Aboli-
tion party of 1840, but he was not voting twice
for his nominee he had the discernment to
discover that slavery could never be af-
fected by such a party, hence in 1856 he,
with such other sensible radicals as Gid-
dings and Lovejoy and Julian abandoned
the party to vote for Fremont on a plat-
form that pledged protection to slavery in
the States, but proposed to regulate it
as to reduce its evils to the minimum until
its abolition should be demanded, not as a
party measure. He voted again in 1860 for
a representative of the same practical
thought, and he lived to see slavery aboli-
shed in spite of the opposition of the whole
remnant of the Abolition party, that main-
tained the party's platform and voted for
against every measure that was not to the
consummation of his hopes, the abolition of
slavery. After the war, Mr. Haven was per-
manently led him, in his capacity as editor
of Zion's Herald, the Methodist organ of
the West, to become a distinct Prohibition
party, but, remembering the failure of the
Abolition party, he refused to do so, and
remained a moderate, and so far as known,
never voted the Prohibition ticket; yet, Mr.
Haven, now at the head of that party,
has been so thoroughly misled by the success
of his early editorial on the general question
of slavery, that he has been led to believe
that the present editor of the Herald is
to rebuke them in his position of the 10th
inst, under the above caption, in the fol-
lowing manner:

Galveston: Horrors of a Stricken City.

This book is a sort of symposium of
horror. Its complete title is: "Galveston:
The horrors of a stricken city, por-
traying by pen and picture the awful
calamity that befell the Queen City on the
gulf and the terrible scenes that followed
the disaster; including the coming of the
storm, the force and havoc, people killed
and property destroyed, the rescue of the
rescuers, stories of the survivors, the ride
the fate of the ghouls, storms scientifically
considered, the track of the storm, world's
sympathy and aid, stories of other storms,
and the lessons to be learned from the
calamity that have befallen, story of the
city, the storm, the rescue, the lessons of
the storm, and the future of Galveston."
This voluminous title does not mean
that the book is a sort of symposium of
the book, which is very comprehensive
in a way and very discursive. It bears on
the subject of the Galveston disaster, and
the personal narratives and descriptive
letters of persons who witnessed the event.
The book is a very complete and interest-
ing account of the Galveston disaster, and
the lessons to be learned from the calami-
ty. It is a book which every reader of the
Herald should have on his shelf.

The Cross or the Pound-Which?

This is a clever discussion of the religious
and religious philosophy of the far East
by Major J. G. Pangborn, an experienced
traveler, observer and writer. In a brief
preface he says: "The object which I carried
around with me through the world, so to
speak, was the study of the religious and
transportation systems. Investigation of
religious lines had no place in the original
plan. It was speedily developed, however,
that to understand the earth's people and
their ways, there had to be a comprehen-
sive study of their religious, particularly in
the East and far East, influences. In the
early action, putting everything at things
around and looking at things from the
point of view of the religious, and the
very many of his things are discovered to
be of your own, it being the manner of
practice and not the basic principle which
differs. While agreeing with Cowper that
"the foolishness of the world is to think that
I believe, a growing tendency to depart
from the old view of praising everything at
once and unreservedly, and to look at things
from the point of view of the religious, and
I have made no attempt to pose as an
authority on religion, either as relating to
any one people or to the world as a whole."
With this explanation of the scope of the
work the author gives a series of interest-
ing and instructive sketches of the charac-
ters, traditions and religions of the peo-
ple in some far Eastern countries. The
underlying statement is that the Orientals
and their religion have been misjudged
New York: The American News Company.

Shadowings.

Few literary men have had a more
checked career than Lafcadio Hearn.
Born in the Ionian islands of Irish and
Greek parentage, he resided successively in
New Orleans, New York and Cincinnati,
doing newspaper work of an eccentric kind.
Several years ago he went to Japan, where
he has been for some years lecturer on En-
glish literature in the Imperial University
at Tokyo. He has made a close study of
the Japanese language, literature, customs
and life, and has written many interesting
books on the subject. He has fine imagina-
tion and a poetic, picturesque style. "Shad-
owings" is a book of sketches of Japanese
short stories and sketches illustrative of
Japanese life and character. They are clas-
sical in style and have been written in the
"Japanese Studies" and "Fantasies." Un-
der these heads they cover a variety of
topics and are already published in Eng-
lish and French. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Memory Street.

One is somewhat at a loss to know why
this book should have been written. In it
Mrs. Martha Baker Dunn relates her life
experiences and those of some of her family